

SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

Morning—Evening—Sunday.

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FEBRUARY 1, 1916.

A TARIFF COMMISSION WITHOUT PARTISAN POLITICS.

The tariff can never be wholly "taken out of politics." The difference between the big political parties regarding tariff policies are fundamental. And even if the republican and democratic parties would disappear, it is probably that other parties taking their places would uphold the same opposing theories of a tariff for protection and revenue on the one hand, and on the other hand a tariff for revenue only, or no tariff at all.

These opposite views are held in every industrial country, and will be for a long time to come. They are bound to find political expression.

But this is not saying that particular tariff schedules are properly a matter of partisan politics. The function of political campaigns, so far as the tariff is concerned, is to express the people's will merely as to the principle involved—whether custom duties shall be levied to protect our industries from foreign competition, or levied only for revenue; whether we shall raise most of the nation's income from custom duties, or only a little of it; whether duties in general shall be high or low.

With the basic principle established, the working out of details properly becomes a matter for non-partisan experts. And that is where the tariff commission comes in.

If the two big parties unite on this matter, as they show signs of doing, we may have in the future tariff schedules more nearly scientific, and far more free from suspicion of congressional log-rolling and improper private influence, than any we have had in the past.

An administration may then say: "We have a mandate from the people to revise the tariff upward—or downward. Here is the approved policy. The nation orders a new tariff system on this basis, just as a man about to build a house or a factory orders a building to suit his purpose."

"Concessions is the architect, to put the nation's will into effect. And the tariff board is the architect's staff, to provide expert knowledge of industry and help work out the details, so that the structure will be symmetrical and adapted to its purposes."

COMPLIMENTING POLICE SUCCESSES FROM THE OFF SIDE.

Of course, we must approach the subject from the off side. It would never do to breast popular disapproval and advance direct from the front. To say good word for the police is always perilous. It is always so unpopular. Besides the present police department, especially as officered, is from anti-administration standpoints at least, about the poorest contraption yet known to man.

Still Sunday, in less than an hour after it had been discovered that the Colfax Mfg. Co. had been burglarized, George Saddington was in jail, confessed, and the money taken had been returned. The arrest and confession of Saddington in this case may lead to the solution of other local police problems. As the story goes Pres't Lancaster was reading a list of the Colfax Mfg. Co. employees and when he reached the name of Saddington, Chief of Detectives Kuespert stopped him saying it was enough and that they would try that man out. They did. He was the man. So they tried him in.

Evidently Chief Kuespert has suspicions of some people in South Bend, and has been investigating some of them, even though he has not placed them all under arrest. Maybe his experience in arresting "Bob" Gaffill, who was "unknown to the police," and then having to let him go because "the wrong fellow," has taught him a lesson. We have read lately of how the police should usher forth and arrest every stranger in sight, but evidently the department is doing some investigating first, and making their arrests when they have grown reasonably certain of their ground. The point is, however, that the police are not supposed to do anything right. Critics of the department no doubt have it all figured out that Saddington, now that he has been caught, has been mistreated; either that or else he approached Chief Kuespert with a club and almost forced himself into his custody.

It would never do to let the instance stand as a credit to the chief of detectives. There are other men on the force that might have accomplished such a job and accomplished it right—but it could never be done by anyone placed on the force by the present administration. No. Never!

MUSIC HATH LOVE CHARMS—AND THE SEQUEL IS ALIMONY.

"Musical love" is wafted to us on the wires as a new one and, as it seems big with danger and the court has said that it doesn't go, every married man should be posted about it.

Alexander Rihm, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is a perfectly good music professor. His temperament is high and nervous. His eyes are dreamy and he has a lovely Vandye beard. Really, you wouldn't expect just common, ordinary, cave-man love of Alexander. He is the personification of artistic temperament, on two legs and wearing whiskers, and a thought of earthly sentiment could hardly be attributed to Alexander.

One day, Mrs. Rihm got hold of a letter from one of the professor's pupils, a Miss Sittig, who moves in high society and has no glouch of an artistic temperament herself, whereupon Mrs. Rihm sued for divorce, testifying that she came upon Alexander "kissing, hugging and pressing" Miss Sittig, fortissimo and

plianissimo. Also, Miss Sittig's letter spoke of yearnings and heart throbs of soul-mates, aimed at Alexander and his whiskers as the bullseye.

The professor testified that he may have kissed Miss Sittig, for his musical soul longed for some one who could understand it, but it was "musical love" only, nothing of the earth earthy.

The judge studied "musical love" very carefully, weighing its beauties against its dangers, and then intimated that if he ever felt it attacking him, he'd snub the musical lady obsessed with it. Then, he gave Mrs. Rihm separation papers and will soak Alexander for alimony later on.

This decision is important because it is really possible for two intensely artistic natures to love each other, innocently, without base relations, and it is well to know that where such a terrible condition exists the nepenthe consists of the usual alimony.

LATIN-AMERICANS NOW TO ELIMINATE THE HYPHEN.

"There is no such thing," says Harry Edwin Bard, secretary of the Pan-American society of the United States, "as a Latin-American!"

The people of the United States of America are accustomed to speak of "Latin-America," thus grouping for convenience all the nations of the southern continent. This does well enough as a short cut, Mr. Bard explains; but when we carry it further and speak of "Latin-American" we get into trouble. There are Brazilians and Argentines and Chileans and Uruguayans and Paraguayans and Peruvians, but there are no Latin-Americans.

He tells of an amusing instance of this which occurred when some zealous Vassar graduate prevailed upon her class to establish a scholarship for "Latin-American girls." The minister of one of the southern countries was duly notified of the existence of this scholarship and the fact that it would be open at a certain date.

The minister replied that he was in a rather embarrassing position. He had never heard of a Latin-American girl. There were some twenty nations whose girls might be eligible under the terms of the foundation and the scholarship, if a four-year one, and taken in turn by the various nations, would be available to one of his country-women only every eighty years. If the scholarship had been established definitely for Brazilian girls, or Argentine girls, or Peruvian girls, it would have been much more sensible. The idea, if it proved successful, could be extended to the other countries by other scholarships founded later, probably by themselves.

"We would object to being lumped as Anglo-Spanish-Americans together with Canada and Mexico, would we not?" asks Mr. Bard. "Lumping all those separate and widely different nations under one head adds to the confusion and ignorance we so often show in regard to our southern neighbors."

THE NEWEST SAFETY DEVICE IS LIGHT—JUST LIGHT.

Light is at last admitted to an important place in the safety first movement.

In spite of a hazy realization that a larger proportion of industrial accidents occurred in the winter than in the summer, and more at night than in the daytime, people have been slow to recognize that this was due to lack of proper illumination. While manufacturers have been putting guards around dangerous machinery, they have left the workman in poorly-lighted shops. Disease germs thrive in dark places. The gloom is depressing to the worker and lowers the quality of his work. Plenty of sunlight or even good artificial light removes these handicaps.

It has been found that often when there was really plenty of light it was so poorly arranged that it was about as bad as none. Eye-trouble, irritability, headaches, nervous strain and fatigue were the results. Workmen were blinded and dazzled at their machines and then made to walk through dark passageways, where likely as not they were injured by falling over boxes.

It has been found that as soon as the lighting is properly arranged the physical strain is removed and the worker becomes more efficient.

First of all, the experts say, there should be as much light as possible. The new factories are being built with lots of windows, letting in all the daylight available. Then, where there is artificial illumination the light should be evenly distributed and its glare softened. Shadowy passageways and dark spaces around the machinery should be eliminated. White enamel panels should be used on the walls, reflecting light into every dark nook and cranny of the machinery.

When the illumination engineer really gets on the job another great safety device will have found its place in our industrial life, and a large number of needless accidents will be prevented.

AFTER THE PASSAGE OF A NATIONAL CHILD LABOR LAW—THEN WHAT?

Even if the admirable Keating-Owen child labor bill becomes law it will not solve the problem. It is good so far as it goes; it is well to forbid the industrial exploitation of children under fourteen, and to restrict the maximum working time of children under sixteen, to eight hours a day. People are pretty much agreed on these points.

But all this is purely negative. What is to be done with this time saved to the children which otherwise they might spend in stunting toil?

It goes without saying that children's regular occupation up to 14 years, at least, should be going to school, although some states have not yet made that principle effective through compulsory attendance. The period from 14 to 16 is more troublesome.

If a child of 14 or 15 doesn't work or go to school, what is he to do? And if he is in school, what is he going to learn there? What compensation is to be made to him and his parents for keeping him from gainful employment? Is the national government, or the state, or his local community, going to see to it that he shall have a greater earning capacity for the rest of his life?

Occupational training seems to be the answer. But what are the national government and the states and the local communities doing to train the boys' and girls' minds and bodies for profitable employment?

Not every spot in the United States is as well started on the road to vocational training as is South Bend and other Indiana cities.

UP TO GOV. CRAIG.

If Gov. Craig does not interfere, North Carolina will electrocute a woman, next month.

And the North Carolina press probably threw a fit when the Germans executed Miss Cavell. One is a convicted murderer the other was a devoted nurse, yet women both. The execution of Mrs. Warren will be only in degree less horrible than that of Nurse Cavell.

Brilliant diplomatic dinners at the white house. Didn't we bet that that charming ex-widow would knock the stuffing out of Woodrow's "social simplicity" notion?

New revolution broken out at Torreon, Mex., and they're yelling "Americans and Carranza men look alike!" Now, will Woodrow Wilson stand this insult?

THE MELTING POT

COME! TAKE POTLUCK WITH US.

"GIVE us time enough, we can assert any amount of force we please to assert. But when the world is on fire, how much time do you want to take to be ready?" said Pres't Wilson Saturday evening, and the next evening Col. Roosevelt said, "The proposal for the so-called continental army is a proposal to meet Uncle Sam's need for an automatic or self-cooking .45 by giving him a muzzle loading .22." And until we know what the continental army is to be armed with we can't tell how far they are apart.

NOTING the activities between Erzerum and Mush we pause to inquire, What is Erzerum?

THE whistling boy who wakes at 6:30 every morning may be likened to the whistling buoy which warns vessels off a stern and rockbound coast. He saves us from the reef of tardiness, but compensates for the disturbance and soothes our temper with his melodies. What commends these melodies to us is that they are not written, but bubble up from the whistling boy's soul as he goes along. Once in awhile we catch a few notes from a familiar melody, like "sweet bells jangled out of tune."

THE Ruling Passion Strong in Death. (Ed Howe's Monthly.)

The wisest man I ever knew is now very ill, and when I called on him lately, I mentioned the old days when his sayings amused me greatly. "Well," he said, wearily, "the jokes have all been crowded out of me."

"PEOPLE Cool to President in Pittsburgh."—Headline. Perhaps they had just taken off a heat.

THE opposition of Mr. Weeks and Mr. Lodge to the confirmation of Mr. Brandeis' appointment as a member of the supreme court comes of living in a small place like Massachusetts. Thickly settled neighborhoods are productive of neighborly troubles.

With Other Editors Than Ours

DID SHERMAN SAY IT? (Knoxville, Tenn. Journal and Tribune.)

Gen. Sherman, the successful commander of many hard fought battles has been credited with saying, "War is hell." While he may have felt that way, a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat don't believe he ever said it. It is not the first time it has been denied, but it has been so often repeated that denial counts for nothing.

We quote from the correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, whose name is W. R. Hodges:

It is possible that the idea had its origin in a letter written by him in May, 1865, to James E. Yeatman in relation to supplies sent by the Western Sanitary commission to our prisoners at Andersonville. It will be remembered that after the assassination of Lincoln a President Johnson, breathing vengeance, proposed to make "treason odious" by the arrest and trial of civil and military leaders of the confederacy. Grant put a stop to this by threatening to resign if the paroles of the confederates were disregarded. Having in mind Johnson's threat, Sherman concluded this letter to Mr. Yeatman as follows:

"I confess without shame that I am tired and sick of the war. Its glory is all moonshine. Even success the most brilliant, is over dead and mangled bodies, the anguish and lamentations of distant families, appealing to me for missing sons, husbands and fathers. You, too, have seen these things, and I know you also are tired of war; and are willing to let the civil tribunals resume their place; and, as far as I know, all the fighting men of our army want peace. It is only those who have not heard a shot, nor heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded and lacerated (friend or foe) that cry aloud for more blood, more vengeance, more desolation; and, so help me God, as a man and a soldier, I will not strike a foe, who stands unarmed and submissively before me, but will say, 'Go and sin no more.'"

In the idea of war, entertained by Gen. Sherman, reduced to fewer words, it will not be denied that the picture drawn by him at the time was true to life.

When men fight, it is for the purpose of hurting the other. When one nation goes to war with another nation its purpose is to hurt. If not that, then there can be no excuse for going to war. The intention is to shoot and kill men. The speeding bullet on its way for a victim reckons not if the life it is taking be the life of a man with a wife and children.

War means killing. It is in violation of the commandment, "thou shalt not kill." If Sherman said what he has been credited with saying, he said only that which is true.

PREPAREDNESS AND ITS PROSPECTS.

(Chicago News.)

Sec'y of War Garrison delivered himself of words of wisdom in an address in New York city the other evening when he spoke of the division that unhappily exists along the advocates of preparedness. Although the sentiment for real national defense is overwhelming he said, the supporters of that policy by their inactivity, their inattention and especially their dispersal of effort at

A Clinic in Obstetrics.

(Kalamazoo Telegraph-Press.) Kalamazoo physicians will attend "The Birth of a Nation," in a body next week. They state that they are most interested in the subject.

LATEST advices from Mr. Frank, our special war correspondent, locates him on the way to Havana, accompanied by manager and trainer, George O'Neill. Just before going on board at Pass Christian he loaded a postcard with the following: "Going to Havana. Back here in a week. They even play golf here on the carpets of the hotel. Everybody crazy who PLAYS AT golf."

Ode to the Burr Oak Poet.

(Cor. Burr Oak Acorn.)

Across the line in Noble town There lives a man of great renown; He sits in his sanctum chair And from him banishes care. He scratches his head to start the think.

He dips his pen deep into the ink And on the paper, shining white, His thoughts he proceeds to write. He writes of lads and lassies sweet, He tells when he has greens to eat, He brags of cows that are hard to beat.

And tells of others' stinking feet. He writes of hogs and big fat hogs And solemnly swears we're going to the dogs.

But when all is said and done, He's just chuck full of harmless fun— And at writing poetry he is a blinger.

His initials are Chris K. Nofsinger.

Here's where we break in a new month and tomorrow we will know what kind of weather we are to have for six weeks. That's one nice thing about February. You can depend on it. But that is the only good thing about it.

STILL February is not without its inspiration.

IT inspires us with a desire for wings.

That we might swiftly fly away To the sun kissed sands of Florida. C. N. F.

It is nearly inconceivable that the entente powers would seriously approach China on the subject of participation, for the sake of any strength that she might bring to the entente forces. The probability is that if she was approached at all by England and France and Russia, it was with a purpose quite different from this, and having to do with the councils which shall arrange pending questions at the conclusion of the war.

Japan's motives in opposing the reported overtures—besides the wish to "localize the war"—suggest various pertinent considerations that yield a little light. One thing is certain: Japan will be found opposing any plan that will threaten her ascendancy as the dictator of affairs in the orient. Her ambitions in eastern Mongolia and in Manchuria cannot be considered apart from her expectations at the close of the war. One view in which the reported invitation to China can be understood is the one which sees some uneasiness in the entente—particularly in Russia—as to Japan's intentions in China and the wish to give China the larger right of participant in the eventual councils of peace.

AN AUTOCRATIC ECHO.

(Columbia, S. C. Record.)

Governor Berkeley, of the colony of Virginia in 1671 closed his report to the Lord Commissioners of Plantations with the following pious observation:

"I thank God that there are no free schools and printing and I hope these we will not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best governments. God keep us from both."

Nobody in South Carolina today thanks God that there are no public schools. We have come a good way from Gov. Berkeley. Gov. Berkeley wanted to keep the people of Virginia ignorant because he feared effect of their enlightenment on the government. The politicians in South Carolina are those that claim most loudly that they trust the people. Really, they belong in the same class with Gov. Berkeley.

WHEN OPPORTUNITY KNOCKED "Your honor," declared Officer McPherson, "I heard an awful yell 'back in the wagon yard, and when I got there this man was beating his wife."

Judge Broyles turned sharply on the prisoner, a tall, gaunt farmer. "Is this true? Were you beating your wife, sir?"

"Yes, your honor."

"How did you come to do it?"

"Lord knows, judge. For 20 years she allus wuz th' one what did th' beating, but I jes' happened ter catch her when she wasn't feelin' right."—Case and Comment.

JOY OF EATING.

A well-known banker in a downtown restaurant was eating mush and milk.

"What the matter?" inquired a friend.

"Got dyspepsia."

"Don't enjoy your meals?"

"Enjoy my meals?" snorted the indignant dyspeptic. "My meals are merely guidesposts to take medicine before or after."—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

MANY PEOPLE DON'T KNOW.

A sluggish liver can cause a person an awful lot of misery. Spells of dizziness, headaches, constipation and biliousness are sure signs that your liver needs help. Take Dr. King's New Life Pills and see how they help tone up the whole system. Fine for the stomach to help with digestion. Purifies the blood and clears the complexion. Only 25c at your Druggist.—Advt.

EASILY SATISFIED.

Hubby (about to travel)—Well, I'll drop you a line from every town I get to.

Wife—Do, dearest, do! Even if it's only a cheque.

WINTER TOURIST TICKETS TO FLORIDA.

Via Vanderbilt R. R.

On sale daily until April 30th. Inquire of S. Rosenberger, ticket agent, South Bend, Ind.—Advt.

PERSISTENT.

"Be sure and get the right tooth, doctor."

"Don't worry. I'll get it if I have to pull out every tooth in your head."—Life.

When Things Go Wrong

in the Stomach, Liver and Bowels your health is quickly upset. Try

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

at once. It is a fine tonic and remedy for the stomach.

Raise Your Bread Right by Using Hersh Yeast

A. L. HOLLOWELL
Dentist
Orthodontist
Open Evenings, 506 J. M. S. Bldg

COMFORTING WORDS

Many a South Bend Household Will Find Them So.

To have the pains and aches of a bad back removed—to be entirely free from annoying, dangerous urinary disorders, is enough to make any kidney sufferer grateful. The following advice of one who has suffered will prove comforting words to hundreds of South Bend readers.

Mrs. F. I. Tewksbury, 1145 N. Huey av., South Bend, says: "I had been in poor health for some time. My back was weak and most of the time there was a dull, dragging ache through it. I felt tired and languid and often became dizzy. I also suffered much from pains through my head. I used only three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and they drove away the trouble and I have been free from it ever since." Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Tewksbury had. Foster-McIlburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Advt.

The White House of
The Riesa
Modern House Furnishings
506 to 510 So. Mich. St.

Glue Pots

If you think any mistake has been made in the heading you are wrong—this advertisement is about glue pots, soldering irons and such-like.

We simply want to call the attention of those interested to the fact that we demonstrate glue pots, soldering irons and other electrical devices at 121 W. Colfax Ave.

The demonstrating headquarters—where we demonstrate but do not sell—is just another of our service ideas.

I. & M.

(I. & M. stands for Indiana & Michigan Electric Co.—Call us I. & M.)

Children Are Neglected

Habits are not for children only.

But the reason, and the only reason, we talk of teaching children good habits is that they may still have them when they are men and women.

Children are being neglected if they are not taught habits of thrift by some one.

Who is teaching your child? Let this bank undertake to teach him, by means of our special system.

American Trust Company

4% ON SAVINGS.

"SHIMP'S COAL MAKES WARM FRIENDS."

Good Soft Coal \$3.50 Ton.

All kinds of Hard and Soft Coal. Also COKE. Pocahontas Pea for underfurnaces. CANSEL Coal for Grates and Wood and Feed.

Give me a call and I will make it HOT for you.

W. D. SHIMP
1615 W. WASHINGTON AV.
Home Phone 5840. Bell Phone 110.

HARRY L. YERRICK

Funeral Director Home 5745 Bell 745

I AM AS NEAR TO YOU AS YOUR TELEPHONE.

Chapel Ambulance Carriage

IF YOU HAD A NECK

AS LONG AS THIS FELLOW, AND HAD

SORE THROAT

ALL THE WAY DOWN

TONSILINE

WOULD QUICKLY RELIEVE IT. 25c. and 50c. Hospital Size \$1. ALL DRUGGISTS.

PATENT'S

And Trade Marks Obtained in all Countries. Advice Free. GEO. J. OLTSCHE, Registered Patent Att'y, 711-712 Studebaker bldg., South Bend, Ind.

VERNON
HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES
C.B. STEED, MGR.

Extra Home Consideration

Anything that causes unnecessary worry in the home is an extra burden. A little extra home consideration tells you that your valuables, such as important papers, jewelry and silverware, if placed in a safety deposit box, will lessen home worry.

You may secure safety deposit boxes at the St. Joseph County Savings Bank that fulfill every individual requirement, renting for \$3 and up per annum.

4% Interest on Savings.

St. Joseph County Savings Bank

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GET YOUR NEXT MEAL

—at the—

Bergus Lunch

Popular Prices

135 North